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British Defense Minister  
John Nott, above, Prime  
Minister Margaret Thatcher,  
above right, and Foreign Sec-  
retary Francis Pym, below.



## British Capture Height Near Stanley

### Battle Is On for Control of Ridges Overlooking Capital

LONDON — British troops have captured snow-capped Mount Kent, a 1,535-foot (468-meter) strategic gateway to the Argentine stronghold at Stanley, and are battling for control of other ridges overlooking the besieged island capital, the Press Association reported Tuesday.

The news agency's military correspondents, who regularly receive briefings at the Defense Ministry, said "fewer than 10" British soldiers were wounded and none killed in the fighting for Mount Kent, 12 miles (19 kilometers) west of Stanley. Some Argentines were reported killed.

Independent Radio News said British marines and paratroopers "almost certainly" have won control of the two Sisters, a 362-foot ridge that is three miles closer to Stanley.

That would put units of the estimated 4,000-man British force, reportedly backed by 3,500 Argentine troops landed from the requisitioned

liner Queen Elizabeth 2, within 9 miles of the defense perimeter established by an estimated 7,000 Argentine troops.

The Defense Ministry would not comment officially on the reports. It maintained a news blackout on action around Stanley as it has done in the past when major operations were under way.

The reports indicated that lead elements of the British force have pushed back the Argentine perimeter, and that Stanley is now within range of batteries of 105mm artillery pieces, which the marines have airlifted from the beachhead at San Carlos Bay, 50 miles west of Stanley.

Meanwhile, a BBC reporter said Tuesday in London that Argentina dropped at least two napalm bombs on British troops attacking Goose Green, 20 miles from Stanley. The report said that the Argentine force was using against men of the 3d Parachute Battalion. BBC reporter Brian Hanrahan said.

"At least two napalm bombs were dropped on their positions as they advanced on Darwin and Goose Green last weekend, although both bombs fell wide, harming no one."

British officials said Maj. Gen. Jeremy Moore, a marines officer, had arrived in the Falklands to take over direction of the struggle for Stanley.

In Buenos Aires, officials said Argentine forces have inflicted heavy losses on the British. But the Joint Chiefs of Staff had no immediate comment on British reports of fighting around Mount Kent.

However, a communiqué said that British ground forces, backed by helicopters and artillery, had been detected in the vicinity of the hill, which dominates approaches to the capital.

The Argentines said they were "adjusting security preparations and reinforcing their positions" in the Mount Kent area.

The Press Association reported, without attribution, that Britain's

## Junta Finds Defeat Hard To Explain

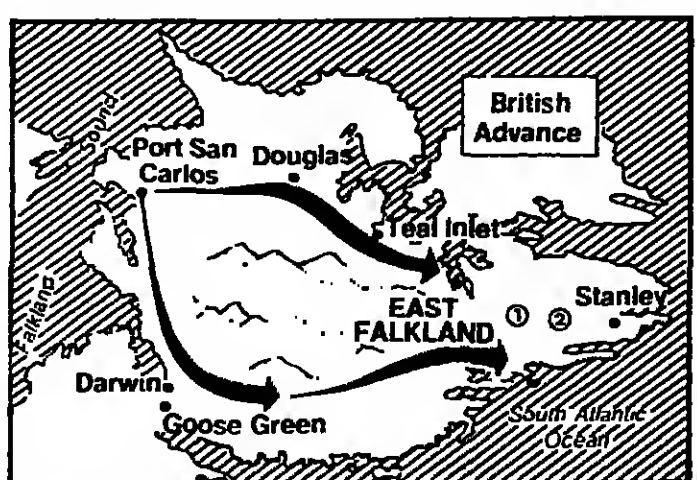
### Patriotic Ad Campaign On Wane in Argentina

By Dial Torgerson  
Los Angeles Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — A multimillion-dollar propaganda campaign to convince Argentines that "we shall win" was winding down this week into a few reluctantly terse words admitting defeat on the islands known here as the Malvinas.

The campaign, launched in early April to inspire patriotic fervor, continued Monday with catchy tunes and heroic slogans on radio and television, at movie houses and on T-shirts and wall posters.

But the news now is grim, and the military command finds it hard to explain defeat. The command dismissed the loss of the first land battle on the Falkland Islands with one word — the British were "established" at Darwin, it said — and instead claimed a victory at sea.



British forces were reported Tuesday to be nearing the Falkland capital of Stanley. British correspondents reported fighting at Mount Kent (1), and British news reports said the Argentines had "almost certainly" been pushed back from Two Sisters (2), ridges 9 miles (14.4 kilometers) west of Stanley.

## Russians Are Skeptical On Arms Negotiations, U.S. Senator Reports

By John Burns  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Sen. Larry Pressler said Tuesday that he found "a great deal of skepticism" about the prospects for a new strategic arms agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States when he met earlier in the day with Viktor P. Karpov, the Foreign Ministry official named Monday to head the Soviet delegation at talks in Geneva beginning June 29.

Sen. Pressler said that George A. Arbatov, director of the Institute of the United States and Canada, the Kremlin's "think tank" on American affairs, had used the word "extremists" to describe President Reagan's team of arms negotiators, including Edward L. Rowny, named to head the strategic arms delegation in Geneva. But the senator said that Mr. Karpov, Mr. Rowny's opposite number, had said that the two men had "a great deal of mutual respect," despite past disagreements on arms control issues.

Sen. Pressler, a strong supporter of Mr. Reagan's military policies, said that the Soviet attitude seemed to be captured by a jesting remark made to Mr. Karpov by Viktor G. Komplexkov, chief of the Foreign Ministry's American department. The senator said that after the Soviet officials had waved away his remarks about Mr. Reagan wanting an early agreement, perhaps in as little as 18 months, Mr. Komplexkov turned to Mr. Karpov and said: "You've just got a 10-year job."

Mr. Pressler said that he offered the Soviet officials his opinion that Mr. Reagan "could be to arms control what Richard Nixon was to China," meaning that Mr. Reagan, as a conservative, might be able to win American public support for arms reduction policies that a more liberal president could not. But the senator said that the Soviet officials responded with expressions of doubt about the reliability of any negotiating committee made by the president, in light of U.S. political uncertainties and the Senate's failure to ratify SALT-2.

### 'A 10-Year Job'

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### U.S. Commitment

On the positive side, the commentary welcomed Mr. Reagan's commitment that the United States will not undercut previous arms agreements with the Soviet Union so long as the Kremlin does the same. The commitment, issued in conjunction with the joint an-

agreement of the United States to the resumption of talks with the USSR is caused not by fleeting political considerations, as has been the case more than once in the past, but by foreign trips by various American leaders and their desire to look better in the eyes of the world public, but by sincere striving to stop the world from sliding down to nuclear catastrophe, Tass said.



## U.K. Policy Dispute Is Reported

### Jobs of Top 2 Thatcher Aides Believed to Be in Danger

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her two top ministers are engaged in a bitter behind-the-scenes policy dispute over the war in the Falkland Islands, according to news reports and policy sources.

News reports Monday said that Defense Minister John Nott and Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, both of whom rose to prominence because of the Falklands conflict, have lost Mrs. Thatcher's esteem because of policy disagreements.

Mr. Nott's aides conceded that he will probably be removed as defense minister and put in another post before Mrs. Thatcher begins an expected investigation into how Britain failed to prevent Argentina from capturing the Falklands. Mr. Nott is blamed for military spend-

### Uganda Sinking Ever Deeper Into Corruption and Chaos

By Charles T. Powers  
Los Angeles Times Service

NAIROBI — There is a store in Kampala, Uganda, where, they say, one can get anything for a price — things not found in the regular stores that have reopened with nothing to sell.

In this one store, run by the wife of Uganda's vice president, one can obtain videotape players, European styles in clothes and cameras and cosmetics and maybe even paid de fœ gras.

For his part, Vice President Paulo Muwanga has other interests. He is the minister of defense, and he runs the banana trucks. Last week, he had four trucks on the road and a number of troops in the field fighting guerrillas.

### Iran Victory May Renew Gulf Power Struggle

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — If the Iranian-Iraqi war ended today, the wider battle for political and psychological domination of the Gulf would be just beginning.

This is the second time in the last three years that the balance of power in the Middle East has undergone a radical transformation. The first was in March, 1979, when Egypt signed its peace treaty with Israel and relinquished its role as leader of the Arab world.

Since then, the role of regional Moslem leader has been up for grabs. Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi president, made a play for the role, but it now seems clear that his reach exceeded his grasp.

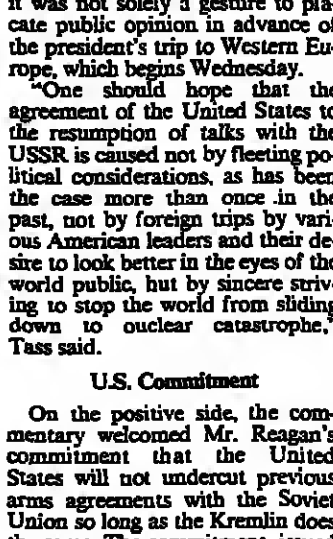
### Foot Bones of 'Euprimate' Found

By John Noble Wilford  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fossil hunters led by a Johns Hopkins University paleontologist have discovered foot bones of what they report is the oldest known true primate.

The fossils, extracted from 50-million-year-old rocks in Wyoming, provide clear evidence of the earliest animal with a grasping big toe, considered by primatologists as a definitive feature in the early evolution of modern primates, which include monkeys, apes and humans.

The foot skeletons belonged to catus trigonodus, a species long extinct but not unlike the living lemurs and tarsiers. The animal was the size of a small house cat. It may have been, according to the new evidence, close to the common



Paulo Muwanga

### UN Official Backs Talks

UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP) — UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar expressed the hope Tuesday that the upcoming U.S.-Soviet talks would lead to the end of the nuclear arms race.

"The secretary-general wishes the two negotiating parties every success in their endeavors and expresses the profound hope that these may represent the commencement of a serious and sustained process that will result in the cessation of the nuclear arms race and the eventual elimination of the risks of nuclear war," said a statement read by François Guillemin, the secretary-general's spokesman.

### No Unified Policy

But given their own differing approaches and the fact that Arab radicals such as Syria and Libya continue to support Tehran, the ministers failed to formulate any unified policy and could only issue a final communiqué that reaffirmed "its belief that ending the war is an essential factor in securing peace and stability in the region."

But if Iranian troops cross into Iraq, this could be expected to galvanize Arab radicals and conservatives.

### Subtle shifts in stature as a re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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# U.S. Firms in Argentina, Fearful About Their Future, Are Aiding War Effort

By Margot Hornblower  
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — On May 6, two days after Argentina sank the British destroyer Sheffield, Ford Motor Argentina, a subsidiary of the U.S. company, announced that it was donating 60 trucks to the nation's military effort.

In a press release widely publicized here, the Ford president, Juan Maria Courard, noted: "These units, which Ford Motor Argentina supplies to the armed forces, constitute one of the ways that our company wants to be part of this decisive moment for the country."

Not to be outdone, Union Carbide Argentina, which owns two Eveready plants, offered \$30,000 worth of flashlights and batteries to the Argentine troops. Federico A. Dodds, head of Union Carbide here, proudly posted in his factory a thank you note from Argentina's President Leopoldo Galtieri.

"With Argentine emotion, I received your offer of the donation by your firm, which adds your effort to the organizing of the Malvinas [Falkland] Islands for our national inheritance," Gen. Galtieri wrote to Mr. Dodds.

While Washington sends military supplies to aid Britain in the Falklands conflict, U.S. companies in Argentina, fearful about their economic future, are providing supplies, funds and moral support to the country's cause.

One U.S. food company donated \$50,000 worth of cheese, bouillon cubes and candy to Argentine soldiers.

"It would have been bad manners not to," said the company's president, who was solicited by an Argentine naval officer. "We look upon it as charity to the unfortunate who happen to be fighting. Besides, if I'd said no, I'd have 3,000 Argentine employees mad as hell."

The American Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires, representing 300 U.S. companies, sent a telegram to President Reagan on May 12 condemning British efforts to force a "territory whose inhabitants were treated by the British in a way that, in the United States, would have been a violation of human rights."

The chamber, whose 20-member board includes executives of companies such as Citibank, Exxon, Goodyear, Coca-Cola and

Warner-Lambert, wrote to Mr. Reagan that the British effort was a "malevolent cause."

U.S. investment in Argentina reached \$2.4 billion at the end of 1980, or 40 percent of all foreign investments here. Spurred by offshore oil exploration and financial investments to take advantage of a favorable exchange rate, U.S. interests here grew rapidly after the military government took power in 1976 and cracked down on the guerrilla opposition movement. About \$9 billion of Argentina's \$34-billion foreign debt is reportedly owed to U.S. banks.

However, while a few executives of U.S. companies here have traveled to New York and Washington to plead for U.S. neutrality on the Falklands, there is little evidence that the headquarters of the multinational corporations are actively involved.

Does Exxon, which has large investments in Britain's North Sea, endorse the Chamber of Commerce telegram?

"We are a member of the chamber's board," said José Maria Cafferata, a spokesman for Esso Petrolera Argentina. "But that is a very difficult question to answer."

Esso Petrolera contributed \$150,000 to the Argentina Red Cross "oriented toward those affected by the conflict." Its employees gave to the Patriotic Fund, the government's multi-million-dollar war chest, as have the employees of IBM and virtually every other U.S. company here.

Lawrence J. Bocci, a chamber board member who represents an Ohio roller-bearing manufacturer, donated money to the Patriotic Fund.

"Everyone knows the Malvinas are Argentina's," he said. "But I wouldn't want to put my company's name on the telegram. Our investment in England is 10 times what it is here and I'm sure my counterpart in England feels equally strongly."

One exception is the First National Bank of Boston, or Banco de Boston, the largest foreign bank in Argentina with 25 branches here. Ogden White, head of the bank's international operations, recently criticized "Great Britain's unusual display of belligerence and the Reagan administration's backing of the United Kingdom's position of reiterated intransigence and aggression."

The Boston bank's top executives have lobbied for U.S. neutrality. Banco de Boston's general manager, Manuel Sacerdote, traveled to the United States at the Argentine government's request.

"But the reception was fairly cold," he said, adding that the U.S. position could mean that Argentines would "decide they'd rather do business with a local bank." On May 12, a bomb exploded in the bank's Quilmes branch but did not hurt anyone.

As anti-American sentiment grows following Argentine setbacks on the Falklands, a grassroots boycott movement against British and American products is gathering strength. U.S. exports to Argentina in 1981 were about \$2 billion, or 22 percent of the export market here.

Argentina's government has shown no signs of endorsing boycotts and has provided unsolicited police protection to U.S. plants.

U.S. companies in Argentina have experienced anti-Americanism before.

"We don't have any options but to cooperate with the war effort," said Lawrence Dan-

iel, an official of the American Chamber of Commerce. "The Argentine is a very emotional creature. ... I remember in the '50s, if you didn't contribute to the Eva Peron Foundation, the government would shut you down."

Since April, many American companies have pulled their U.S. nationals out of Argentina. However, most U.S. companies have been managed by Argentines since the guerrilla war of the 1970s. At that time, executives of Coca-Cola, Firststone, Kodak, Exxon, Amoco and Banco de Boston were kidnapped for multimillion-dollar ransoms. Two Ford executives were murdered by guerrillas.

U.S. companies supported the military's severe crackdown against dissidents and still maintain warm relations with the armed forces. Indeed, one soft drink company executive said that current wartime contributions are nothing new: "We've been giving to the armed services for years."

Economists aside, many U.S. company executives here take Argentina's side in the war simply because they are Argentines in a nation that is largely united in favor of Argentina's recovery of the islands.

## Central Europe Nuclear-Free Zone Urged by East-West Commission

The Associated Press

BONN — An independent commission of politicians from East and West proposed Tuesday a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe as a first step toward reducing the chance of nuclear war.

West German security expert

Egon Bahr, a member of the Independent Commission on Disarma-

ment and Security Issues headed by former Swedish Premier Olof Palme, presented the commission's report at a press conference. Its primary suggestion is "the establishment of a zone free of nuclear battle weapons, reaching from Central Europe into the northern and southernmost tips of the two alliances" dividing Europe, the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The report proposed that this zone could be established in stages, beginning with the creation of a nuclear-free area 93 miles (150 kilometers) either side of the current line dividing Europe, Mr. Bahr said.

There would be no nuclear weapons deployed in this zone or used in maneuvers, the report said. It also excluded any preparations for missile deployment.

Such a zone would make the first use of nuclear weapons in a European war "practically impossible," Mr. Bahr said.

Mr. Bahr is a leading security adviser in the ruling Social Democratic Party in West Germany. Other commission members included former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, former British Foreign Secretary David Owen and the head of Moscow's Academy for U.S.-Canadian studies, George A. Arbatov, who is also a member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party.

### Russia Launches Satellite

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union launched the space exploration satellite Cosmos-1371 on Tuesday, Tass said.

They presented their suggestions in advance of this month's United Nations special session on disarmament. Mr. Bahr said he hoped the session would take note of the proposals, worked out in a series of meetings of the 16-member commission over the past 18 months.

The report noted, however, that Mr. Arbatov had expressed doubts about the feasibility of such a nuclear-free zone. He suggested instead agreements that would reduce the quantity of nuclear arms in East and West.

### Echoes of Peace Movement

Such suggestions were echoed throughout the report, whose condemnations of talk of a limited nuclear war recalled those used by the peace movement in Europe and the United States.

"The idea of fighting a limited nuclear war is dangerous," the report said. "Nuclear weapons are not weapons with which to fight a war." It went on to say, "It is urgently necessary to get rid of nuclear weapons."

The commission's report also called for a ban on all nuclear weapons tests and deployment of the neutron bomb, and the creation of a European zone free of chemical weapons.

It said it welcomed the superpower talks in Geneva begun Nov. 30 to reduce intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

The talks should aim to establish "approximate parity" of these weapons in East and West "at the lowest possible level," the report said, and prevent the deployment of a new series of short-range nuclear weapons.

## British Military Burial in Falklands Raises Issue of Where to Inter Dead

Los Angeles Times Service

LONDON — Controversy has arisen here over Britain's centuries-old practice of burying soldiers where they fall in action.

Some people have suggested that the bodies of soldiers killed in the Falkland Islands fighting should be sent home for burial, but it appeared Monday that the authorities would adhere to precedent and bury them in the Falklands' rocky soil.

The conflict of views came to light as the Defense Ministry raised from 12 to 17 the number of men killed last week when the 2d Battalion of the Parachute Regiment attacked Argentine positions at Darwin and Goose Green.

Still pictures of simple, somber military burial rites for the men were shown on British television. Eventually, if past practice is followed, a military cemetery will be established on the Falklands.

Michael Cork of Canterbury, the father of one of the dead troops, Anthony Cork, 22, told a reporter here, "I want my boy brought home so he can be near his family. We, his family, should be able to say what we want and have our wishes respected. I am sure the families of the other boys feel like us."

Reports from British correspondents at the scene echoed Mr. Cork's sentiments. An unidentified company commander was quoted as saying, "The lads want the dead to go home.... The nation was quick enough getting us out here; it has a duty to get the dead home."

But a Defense Ministry spokesman said that no change was contemplated in the traditional policy, which evolved in times of slow and uncertain transportation, that has left British soldiers' graves in almost every corner of the globe.

### Wyoming Bones May Belong To Earliest 'True' Primate

(Continued from Page 1)

the foot, and a large, flat toenail for protecting the extremity. These foot fossils prove that canidus is entitled to wear the label 'euprimate.'"

The term euprimate, meaning true primate, was coined to apply to all living and extinct primates with the clutching toe, as distinct from the arboreal primates, which had claws instead of grasping, nail-covered great toes.

Mr. Bakker noted that, according to a long-standing theory, the advent of this toe set in motion the most important evolutionary trends leading to higher primates. The canidus findings, he said, "lend important new support to that theory."

### Freedom of Movement

According to Mr. Bakker, a nail-bearing great toe gave euprimates greater precision in climbing than that possessed by any potential predators or competitors.

Greater freedom of movement meant that canidus and its kindred species could escape predators more easily and reach fruits and other foods out on branches inaccessible to non-euprimate species.

"With reduced predator pressure," Mr. Bakker said, "reproductive rates could fall and the young could mature slowly. That allowed them to learn much more under parental guidance than other animals could."

In the line of evolution leading to humans, the grasping toe and other climbing attributes were lost long ago, perhaps 20 million years ago. But there is a vestige of this arboreal heritage. For a time the human fetus develops a divergent big toe, then realigns it to the other four toes before birth.

### Iran Victory Shakes Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)

sult of Iran's victory can already be detected.

Syria, for the past few years an outpost in Arab politics because of its backing for Ayatollah Khomeini and its hard-line approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict, now moves back to center stage.

Already, Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, has flown to Damascus to urge President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to restrain his Iranian friends.

In the Gulf itself, the Iranian victory seems to be pulling Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, both countries with large Shiite populations of Iranian origin, out of the Saudi orbit. Neither nation reportedly has been willing to join the Saudis in an armed alliance against the Iranians.

Iran's oil minister boasted in a recent interview that Saudi Arabia's "pretensions to power and influence in the Persian Gulf will fade very quickly."

Maybe not so quickly, though, as Iran might think. Since the overthrow of the shah, the authorities in Iran have repeatedly threatened to export their revolution. It would seem the time has now come to find out if, indeed, that revolution is marketable.

If history is any guide, revolutions do not export well in the Middle East, which for all of its pan-Arabism or pan-Islamism remains at heart a region of tribal societies not given to surrendering their individual identities to distant powers.

Also, the turmoil and economic disaster in Iran is hardly something the Gulf Arabs would care to import.

### U.S. High Court Expands Extent Of Car Searches

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has expanded the power of police to search items in automobiles, ruling 6 to 3 Tuesday that any container in a car, from a paper bag to a suitcase, is liable to inspection without a warrant when police have "probable cause" to believe there is contraband in the vehicle.

The ruling was a sharp reversal from a badly split decision by the justices last year that gave more weight to the privacy rights of car owners by severely curbing what police could search in a car trunk without a warrant.

The turnabout was due in part to the court's newest member, Sandra Day O'Connor, who voted in favor of giving police broader authority in search-and-seizure situations.

"If probable cause justifies the search of a lawfully stopped vehicle," Justice John Paul Stevens wrote for the court, "it justifies the search of every part of the vehicle and its contents that may conceal the object of the search."

Dissenting were Justices Byron R. White, William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall.

### Rains Flood Coast of China

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — Torrential rains, which killed at least 25 persons in Hong Kong, also hit coastal areas of China's Guangdong province, inundating large areas of farmland, Canton radio reported Monday.

## Chaos, Corruption Plague Uganda

(Continued from Page 1)

strongest supporters say he probably does not want to know, or worse, he has been told by Mr. Muwanga and others that attacks carried out by two guerrilla groups justify the harsh measures.

Mr. Obote's primary concern these days, along with the problem of avoiding assassination, is with the economy, and with a fresh philosophy for rebuilding it. He was a Socialist when he was exiled by Idi Amin's coup in 1971. From then until Marshall Amin was driven from the country in 1979, Mr. Obote lived in Tanzania, in close proximity to his mentor, Julius K. Nyerere, that nation's president.

"Obote has had nine years to reflect on African Socialism," said Nathan Epenu, an assistant in Uganda's Ministry of Information. "He learned from his experience in Tanzania that it cannot work. You cannot nationalize poverty."

As an observer here put it, Uganda is interested these days in mingling with some Western cash.

The government recently gave a cocktail party on the patio of the Uganda Commercial Bank to honor the members of investigative teams from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. They had been in the country for two weeks, urging further devaluation of the shilling, increased prices for farmers, diminished government control in the market — the usual run of World Bank and IMF loan conditions.

"Ladies and gentlemen," Mr. Obote's emissary, Ephraim Kamuntu, said over a microphone. Mr. Kamuntu is not really an ambassador, but uses the title. Mr. Obote was not present although he is the minister of finance. The welcome was familiar, jocular.

The assembled experts smiled noncommittally as the party resumed and disco music blared from the sound rig set up on one of the folding tables. An English banker, a little tipsy, whispered to a reporter: "Absolute bull, I tell you. This country is finished. It's finished!" He banged down his glass and left.

The next day, nobody could discover what the shooting had been about. As the priest said, nobody knows or says anything.

On Kampala Road, the vice president's well-protected bannister were selling briskly.

### Mr. Powers filed this story after leaving Uganda.

### 'This Country is Finished'

Eyes turned to Brig. Gen. David Oyite Ojok, who smiled and shifted his drink as Mr. Kamuntu went on to point out that, however desirable security might be, it could not be achieved without financial stability. Economic well-being, he said, would foster security. "We need your help," Mr. Kamuntu concluded.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Soviet-Afghan Thrust Said to Fail

NEW DELHI — Soviet and Afghan forces have apparently failed to dislodge Moslem rebels from their stronghold in the rugged Panjshir valley, north of Kabul, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

They said combined Soviet and Afghan troops and armor had encountered heavy resistance in their operation in the Panjshir, one of many launched over the last two years against the rebels there. Large numbers of Soviet tanks and trucks were seen returning to Kabul Monday, the sources said.

An alliance of seven Afghan rebel groups based in Pakistan said Saturday that Soviet and Afghan government troops had suffered heavy casualties in the valley.

### 2d Soviet Hunger Striker to Get Visa

MOSCOW — Soviet authorities reportedly agreed Tuesday to grant a visa to the second of seven persons who have begun on a hunger strike for more than three weeks seeking permission to join their spouses in the West.

Tatyana Azare was called to her home town of Vladimir, 100 miles (160 kilometers) west of Moscow, and was informed there that her case had been decided favorably, a group member said. Members of the group have been staying at the Moscow apartment of Tatyana Lozansky since the strike began May 10.

On Monday, Andrei Frolov, a journalist who was among the hunger strikers, was notified that he would be allowed to emigrate.

Earlier Tuesday, police foiled a demonstration the group planned to hold in front of the Communist Party Central Committee offices in central Moscow.

### Begin Agrees to 3-Way Talks in U.S.

JERUSALEM — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin gave tentative approval Tuesday for a three-way summit conference in Washington with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and President Reagan, Israeli radio said.

But it said that Mr. Begin stressed that he would not participate in a summit conference on Palestinian autonomy if Egypt continues to boycott Jerusalem as a site for the talks on giving the Palestinians self-rule under the Camp David accords.

The radio said that Mr. Begin told the Cabinet of his willingness to attend a summit in Washington, but it did not give any dates. Mr. Begin will leave for the United States on Sunday. He is scheduled to hold meetings at the White House and in New York.

### Habré Said to Be Close to Ndjamena

CAIRO — Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri said Tuesday that the Chadian rebel forces of former Defense Minister Hissène Habré are advancing on the capital, Ndjamena, and may take it "today or tomorrow."

President Nimeiri, speaking at the end of a brief visit to Cairo, condemned the "foolishness" of Chadian President Goukouni Oueddi and his refusal to hold peace talks with Mr. Habré.

He added that Mr. Goukouni became confused and ran "to a number of countries, particularly Libya, to beg for military assistance again. Libyan troops withdrew from Chad at the end of last year after backing Mr. Goukouni in the civil war. They were replaced by a pan-African peace-keeping force that refused to get involved in the fighting."

### Plane Crash in South Korea Kills 53

SEOUL — A South Korean military transport plane crashed Tuesday, killing all 53 military personnel aboard, a Defense Ministry spokesman announced.

The plane went down about 4 miles (6.4 kilometers) west of Songnam, a town just south of Seoul, the spokesman said. The crash occurred shortly after the aircraft took off for a parachute drop exercise.

The victims included 49 Army personnel and four Air Force members, the spokesman said.

### Solidarity Memorial Plaque Removed

WARSAW — A Solidarity memorial to nine miners killed during clashes with police in the early days of martial law was removed from a central Warsaw square Tuesday, 24 hours after it was placed there clandestinely.

Witnesses said that Poles arriving at Victory Square to view the plaque found that a dirty flagstone had been put in its place at the foot of a flower and evergreen cross marking the site of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński's funeral, which was a year ago Monday. People removed the flagstone, filled the hole with candles and surrounded it with flowers.

Meanwhile, Grazyna Kuron, wife of the dissident Jerzy Kuron, said Tuesday that she and the KOR dissident group's spokeswoman, Anka Kowalska, were freed Sunday for medical treatment after almost six months of internment. Mrs. Kuron said she had been told to report back to her internment camp in one month. Mr. Kuron and the couple's son are still being held.

### Princeton Senior Threatens Suit

PRINCETON, N.J. — The president of Princeton University is standing by the school's decision to delay graduation of a senior accused of plagiarizing portions of a term paper, and the attorney for student Gabrielle Napolitano said he will go to court Wednesday.

Miss Napolitano, who has a nearly perfect grade average and has been nominated for a Rhodes scholarship, denied the charges on grounds that she used footnotes to attribute the material.

The attorney said he will ask the court for a declaration that she did not commit plagiarism or that the penalty of holding up her degree for a year was inappropriate. Graduation is June 8.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

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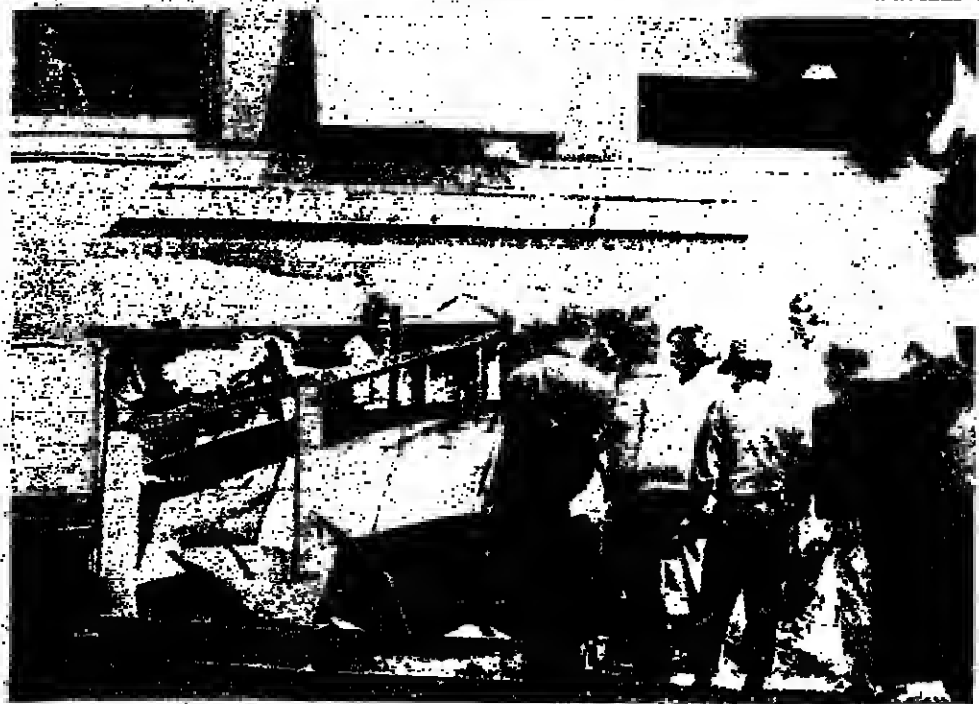
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with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill. Save these other ways. Telephone Company Calling Card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers. Save nights & weekends. Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable. Now you'll get more mileage for your money.





**U.S. INSTALLATIONS BOMBED** — Urban guerrillas associated with the Red Army Faction claimed responsibility for bombings early Tuesday at the headquarters of the U.S. 5th Army Corps, above, and two officers' clubs, all in the Frankfurt area; and at an officers' club in Bamberg. Bombs also went off in Düsseldorf at offices of the U.S. computer companies IBM and Control Data. President Reagan is due to visit West Germany next week.

## With Clark's Help, Reagan Seems To Improve Grip on Foreign Issues

**By Steven R. Weisman**  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — In between horseback riding and clearing brush at his Santa Barbara ranch last week, President Reagan pored over a fat briefing book on the conference of leaders of the big industrial democracies that he will attend this week in Versailles. Before leaving Wednesday for Europe, he will have studied five more briefing books on issues and personalities he will encounter.

All presidents study briefing books before foreign trips, but they are of special importance for Mr. Reagan because he continues to appear less versed — and perhaps less interested — in foreign policy than any president in recent memory. Indeed, William F. Clark, the national security adviser, acknowledged recently that Mr. Reagan's experience as a former California governor "clearly lies in economic and domestic policy."

But in the last few months, Mr. Reagan has been addressing foreign policy issues more systematically. With the help of Mr. Clark, he has eased the friction between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, overruling both on occasion.

In his Eureka College speech last week, Mr. Reagan advanced a proposal for nuclear weapons reductions that even administration critics found to be reasonable. While remaining aloof from day-to-day developments in the apartment of the

the Falklands war, he first articulated neutrality between Argentina and Britain, later shifting to support for Britain that is tempered by frequently expressed hopes for eventual restoration of friendship with the Argentines.

And this month, Mr. Reagan signed a sweeping national security directive establishing priorities in case of global conflict with the Russians. Aides say Mr. Reagan still spends about a third of his time on foreign policy — not much more than last year. But White House officials assert that he is more familiar with the issues and that Mr. Clark has improved the organization of the material, so that his time is better spent now.

Yet all is far from perfect, officials concede. One senior presidential appointee was seen wincing when Mr. Reagan joked at a recent dinner that the administration's policy on nuclear war was to install smoke detectors at the White House. His aides agree that he has yet to handle himself with complete confidence in public.

"He feels he has to be more cautious, restrained and controlled when he talks about foreign policy," said a senior staff member. Mr. Reagan's off-hand comment last fall about the possibilities of a limited nuclear exchange in Europe touched off a furor overseas that forced him on the defensive for days.

The president has learned to pay attention to public sentiment on arms control. In Europe, he is expected to reiterate his willingness

## Salvadoran Elections Fail to Stem Violence

**By Raymond Bonner**  
*New York Times Service*

SAN SALVADOR — The four bodies lay in the craggy crevice, among the tropical vines, shattered glass and other debris. They apparently had been thrown from a ledge about 100 feet above.

One man in green work pants, shirtless and shoeless, had come to rest facing up. Below him, two bodies were entwined. The fourth had been decapitated. His skin had been peeled, exposing his rib cage. All appeared to be in their 20s.

Nearby, tangled in the trees, were two other bodies whose state of decomposition indicated they had been earlier victims. Seven skulls were found in the surrounding thicket.

"I thought the elections were supposed to end all this violence, to allow for political differences and stop the killing of everyone just because he has a different political view," said a Salvadoran leader who asked not to be identified.

Comments by peasants, businessmen and politicians indicate that there has been a surge in the violence since the March elections. Twelve Christian Democratic Party officials and activists reportedly have been murdered since May 12.

And the country's second largest newspaper, El Diario de Hoy, carried an account last week of 18 persons assassinated on one day in small cities near the capital. Six peasants, whose ages ranged from 19 to 30, had been dragged from their homes during the night, then taken to El Playon, where they were beheaded, according to the newspaper account.

El Playon is a moonshape of lava rock bisected by a road patrolled by the army. Among the rotting garbage a journalist last week found 17 sun-bleached skulls and heaps of other human bones.

El Salvador's tourist agency tells visitors that the gully where the four men were found is the Devil's Door, a name taken from the rock formations. People can be seen there on any given day searching for missing relatives.

The Devil's Door has been a traditional dumping site for this country's rightist death squads. A government official said the recent murders appeared to be characteristic of the killings of the right and the security forces.

In the past three weeks, four Christian Democratic mayors and seven election-day poll watchers have been murdered.

**New Mayor Killed**

According to witnesses, one mayor was assassinated by a sergeant in the Civil Guard, a rural military force commanded by the Defense Ministry.

Last Friday, two hours after being appointed mayor of San Francisco Chinameca, Evangelina Garcia de Lopez was killed in her kitchen along with her 18-year-old daughter by a group of 11 men.

Human rights groups here have long accused the government security forces of complicity in the vast majority of the assassinations. Reagan administration officials and Salvadoran politicians, including Christian Democrats, have countered that the human rights organizations were biased toward the left.

But in a full-page statement published last week, the Christian Democrats said the assassinations "are linked to the military authorities."

In the past two and a half years, about 34,000 civilians have been killed in El Salvador.

The dead, over half of whom are peasants and workers, were not killed in battle, but in the same way as were the victims at the Devil's Door: taken from their homes, tortured, shot, then dumped.

Before the elections, many Salvadoran political leaders and some American diplomats had expressed the fear that there would be an increase in the violence if the rightists emerged victorious, which they did.

The Christian Democrats have not accused the rightist leaders of being directly responsible for the recent violence. But they say the rightists' verbal attacks have created an atmosphere that encourages the violence.

## Colombia May Ease Security Laws

**The Associated Press**

BOGOTA — President-elect Belisario Betancur has promised to lift the tough security laws, aimed at combating leftist guerrillas, that gave the army authority to arrest, try and imprison civilians.

Mr. Betancur, 59, the Conservative Party nominee defeated Alfonso López Michelsen of the Liberal Party, a former president, by a wide margin in Sunday's election. Mr. Betancur also said Monday that he would work toward offering a general amnesty to five leftist guerrilla groups.

Commenting on his foreign policies, he said his administration would not restore diplomatic relations with Cuba. He also said he would oppose any effort to expel the United States from the Organization of American States because of its support of Britain in its war with Argentina over the Falkland Islands.

Colombia suspended diplomatic relations with Cuba last year, accusing President Fidel Castro's government of training Colombian guerrillas.

"The aggressive declaration by the Cuban ambassador upon leaving our country, to the effect that Fidel Castro felt the obligation to help Latin American guerrillas,

tells us that it would not be wise to renew relations with Cuba, and I won't do it," Mr. Betancur said.

He did not state his backing of either Argentina or Britain in their conflict, but said the OAS "has lost all respectability and has become a club of friends."

Mr. Betancur said, however, that U.S. relations with Latin America have been badly damaged because of its pro-British stand over the Falklands, and it may be a very long time before they can be repaired.

The new president will be installed Aug. 7 for a four-year term, succeeding President Julio César Turbay Ayala of the Liberal Party who was banned by the constitution from seeking a second consecutive term.

Colombia's security decrees and amnesty for the guerrillas were major campaign issues.

The Conservative victory is the first in a presidential election against the Liberals since the nation was plunged into interparty warfare three decades ago. More than 200,000 people have been killed to the civil strife.

In an attempt to restore peace, the two parties agreed to alternate the presidency for four-year terms

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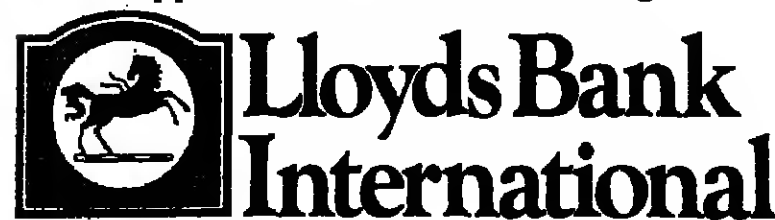
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## Japanese Anti-Nuclear Activists Denied U.S. Visas for UN Session

**By Robin Herman**  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — The State Department has denied visas to about 300 Japanese citizens who were planning to attend the UN special session on disarmament June 7 and a rally to support of that session, a State Department official has said.

They are among thousands of foreign visitors planning to come to New York for disarmament activities this month.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said Monday that the visas were denied Friday under the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act, which permits the government to exclude members of proscribed organizations. It was aimed primarily at Communist groups.

The Japanese, who applied May 15 through the Kinki Nippon Tourist travel agency in Tokyo, are mostly members of Japan's two largest anti-nuclear organizations, but they also include a journalists' association, a delegation of scientists, some union members and members of an organization of survivors of the atomic bombings of World War II.

Nearly 1,000 other members of the Japanese anti-nuclear groups who sought visas separately received them, according to disarmament coordinators in New York.

The McCarran-Walter Act is used against thousands of applicants each year, but the American Civil Liberties Union has taken issue with the denial of the groups.

"The consulate could not conceivably have made any scrutiny on a case-by-case basis," said Ira Glasser, executive director of the ACLU.

The visa denials have been forwarded to the U.S. attorney general in a routine procedure, according to the State Department. In most cases, a waiver is granted, but the long process seems likely to force the cancellation of the Japanese charter flight, which was to leave Thursday night.

If a waiver is not granted immediately, the ACLU plans to file a lawsuit, Mr. Glasser said.

"We regard what has apparently happened as outrageous and offensive to the First Amendment," he said. "These people seem to have been excluded on the basis of their association with an organization in Japan that advocates against the use of nuclear weapons and, as near as we can tell, for that reason alone have been denied visas. We don't believe that the McCarran Act applies to that situation. It has been an abuse of discretion by local American consulate officials in Japan."

According to reports on Japanese television, representatives of the groups denied visas complained over the weekend to the Japanese Foreign Ministry. Japanese press accounts estimated that 300 visas had been denied.

William Maurer, the press attaché for the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, said Monday, "My understanding is the real factor in certain applications not being acted on was the lateness factor. Some of these people did not get their applications in until very late in the game."

## Alabama City Rotary Club Keeps Rule Barring Nonwhite Members

**By Reginald Stuart**  
*New York Times Service*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Just as this predominantly black steel-making city was shedding its historic image as a haven for racism and becoming known as a center of Southern progress, the trend has been betrayed by a local service club.

The Rotary Club of Birmingham, whose membership of about 360 includes many of the most powerful men in the state, voted this month to retain a rule restricting membership to white men. It is one of only a few of the 19,600 Rotary clubs in the nation with such a policy.

The 120-to-90 vote prompted several resignations. The Birmingham News, one of the city's two daily newspapers, lambasted the Rotary Club for its action. And the board of directors of Rotary International, meeting last week in Boca Raton, Fla., voted unanimously to ask the Birmingham club to reconsider its decision.

"Rotary stands for brotherhood and the betterment of mankind, but how can we do that when we can't sit down and have lunch with them?" asked Angus McEachran, 42, the editor of The Birmingham Post-Herald. "This is the leadership of the community."

The Rotary membership at the time of the vote included the chairman of Southern Natural Resources, a gas utility; the president of the Alabama Power Co.; the president of the Coca-Cola bottling franchise; the head of the Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith brokerage office; the superintendent of public schools; the president of Samford University; a former president of Rotary International; the state's lieutenant governor; and the rector of the Episcopal Church of the Advent.

Mr. McEachran began lobbying for a change to the membership restrictions shortly after he was inducted into Rotary in 1978. The group's board of directors unanimously rejected his proposal twice, however, and the most recent rejection prompted Mr. McEachran to appeal to the full membership.

Many Rotarians fought vigorously against his call for a full membership vote. Eight past presidents of the Birmingham Rotary Club wrote a joint letter to members May 10, urging them to support the actions of the club's board of directors.

The letter closed by declaring, "The fact that it is even coming before the entire membership is not only damaging to our club, but also to our community."

Mr. McEachran and several others, including U.S. District Judge J. Foy Guin, resigned after the vote on May 12, although only Mr. McEachran made clear his reason for withdrawing membership.

Many Rotarians refused to discuss the club's vote. Several, such as Lt. Gov. George D.H. McMillan Jr., who is running for the Democratic nomination for governor this year, and Wilmer S. Cody, superintendent of public schools, expressed disappointment at the vote but said they would not resign until they could determine that the matter would not be reconsidered.

Outside the club's ranks, other Birminghamians were trying to put the effect of the organization's decision into focus.

"It's evidence that we still have some problems in Birmingham with respect to people who are different from one another," said Louis Willie, executive vice president of the Booker T. Washington Insurance Co.



**By W.F. Buckley Jr.**

*Associate Publisher*  
*Director of Finance*  
*Director of Circulation*  
*Director of Advertising*



## Pope Warmly Greeted In Scotland, but Visit Is Marred by Protests

**GLASGOW** — Pope John Paul II rode to the skirts of bagpipes into a rousing reception from at least a quarter of a million people at a Glasgow park Tuesday while about 50 Protestant militants outside chanted, "Anti-Christ!"

Police said that two buses taking children back from a meeting with the pope in Edinburgh earlier in the day were stoned and four children were cut by flying glass. Police also reported an arson attack on a railroad switch box near Glasgow, and said anti-pope slogans were painted at the scene.

But the reception at the park was the loudest and warmest so far during the pope's six-day tour of Britain, which concludes Wednesday with a visit to Wales.

**A Sign of Hope**

The Protestant militants were surrounded by about 500 police on duty and were told that they would be arrested if they went into the park. About 250 militants marched through Glasgow to protest the pope's visit.

The pope, who told the crowd that the will of Christians for church unity was "a sign of hope in a divided world," began the day in Edinburgh by meeting leaders of various Protestant churches.

He said such meetings were a sign that Christians were willing to work together "despite the sad history of division between Christ's followers."

But the pope's presence in Britain, and particularly his meetings with moderate Protestant leaders, has enraged some fundamentalists. Glasgow police surrounded the pope with some of the tightest security ever seen in the city.

"If there is violent reaction today, then we would consider equally guilty those who cynically and insensitively imposed this papal visit upon us," said Tommy Orr, the grand master of the Protestant Grand Orange Lodge in Scotland.

**Paisley Demonstration**

In Edinburgh, Rev. Ian Paisley, the militant Northern Irish Protestant leader, led a demonstration against the pope Monday night and 12 persons were arrested. In London, a magistrate ordered 14 men, including seven clergymen, who had demonstrated against the pope on the day of his arrival, to remain locked up until after his departure.

Religious bitterness, symbolized by regular clashes between supporters of Glasgow's rival soccer teams — the Catholic Celtic and the Protestant Rangers — put police on even higher alert than for a royal visit.

Outside Northern Ireland, the Catholic-Protestant divide runs deeper in Scotland than anywhere else in Britain — a relic of what the Right Rev. John McIntyre, moderator of the Church of Scotland, called a history "scarred with many occasions of religious conflict and controversy."

Mr. McIntyre made the remark in a formal welcoming ceremony for the pope at Presbyterian headquarters.

## Papua New Guinea Weighs Action in Border Incidents

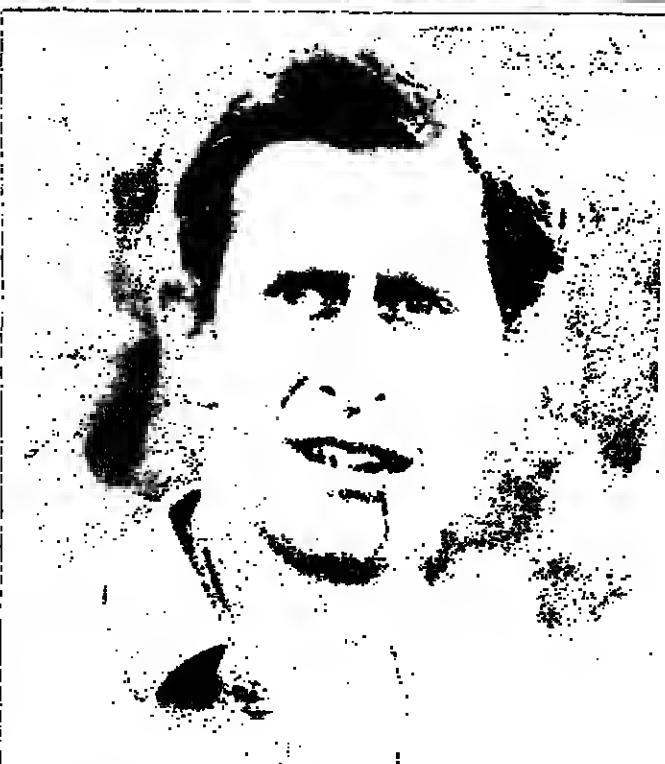
**PORT MORESBY**, Papua New Guinea — This country's leaders have interrupted the last days of their national election campaigning to plan a response to border incidents in which Indonesian troops allegedly crossed into Papua New Guinea in search of rebel bands.

Premier Sir Julius Chan, who is struggling to stave off defeat by former Premier Michael Somare in Saturday's polls, met with Defense Minister Gereg Pepona and senior military officers in Wewak Monday to discuss border security.

The government claims that a small group of Indonesian troops had crossed into its territory four times in the past two weeks.

The government alleged they had questioned villagers on the whereabouts of Free Papua rebels who are waging guerrilla resistance to Indonesian control over Irian Jaya, as the western half of the island of New Guinea is known.

The Indonesians are allegedly searching for a group of Free Papua rebels who raided a sawmill in Indonesian territory in October.



**SPORTING LIFE** — Prince Charles was cut on the lip by an opposing player's mallet during a polo match at Windsor, England. The prince returned to the field after first aid. He had scored a goal for his team, the Canadian Maple Leafs, but they lost to the local Eaglesfield team, 6½-5.

## China Holds American, Probes Theft of Secrets

**PEKING** — An American has been detained by Chinese police for investigation of alleged theft of Chinese state secrets, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman said Lisa Wicher, 28, was detained Friday and is being held in the Peking area, but gave few details. The detention of Miss Wicher is believed to be the first of an American since diplomatic relations were established between China and the United States three years ago.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry confirmed that Miss Wicher had been detained, saying in a statement that she "violated Chinese laws by engaging in activities that are incompatible with her status."

A spokesman would not specify the alleged illegal activities.

A U.S. Embassy statement said her detention "relates to the theft of state secrets. We are aware that this has a broader interpretation in Chinese society than it would have in our own."

A Chinese economics journal editor recently was sentenced to five years in prison for revealing state secrets to a foreigner. He reportedly told a journalist the time, place and agenda of a Communist Party Central Committee meeting.

Miss Wicher is a graduate of the University of Denver in Colorado and a candidate in China for a doctoral degree in agricultural economics. Foreign sources who know her said she speaks Chinese and had a number of highly placed friends helping her with her research. They speculated she may have accumulated economic data the government regarded as sensitive or simply not for publication.

In the case of the Chinese editor and a similar one in which a Chinese citizen was jailed for 15 years, the foreigners involved were never punished, arrested nor even questioned by police. A knowledgeable Chinese source suggested that Miss Wicher was taken into custody in this case because it "would be unfair not to" if Chinese officials had been arrested.

**Engaged to Chinese Man**

Foreign sources also said Miss Wicher was engaged to Yi Xigong, a senior international economics student, whom she had asked government permission to marry. Although officially allowed, such marriages have been strongly discouraged. Li Shuang, a Chinese artist engaged to French diplomat Emmanuel Bellefroid was sentenced in 1981 to two years in a labor camp for living with him inside a diplomatic compound.

**Police in Ulster Warn IRA Plans New Attacks**

**BELFAST** — The IRA plans to carry out a new campaign of assassinations and bombings in Northern Ireland this week, Belfast police said Tuesday.

The police said they based the warning to politicians, judges, military personnel and other "eminent" people as well as the general public on "intelligence and information" it had received.

## Lebanese Skeptical of U.S. Efforts in Mideast

**BEIRUT** — Foreign Minister Fuad Butros said Tuesday that the United States cannot ease Lebanon's crisis with makeshift proposals that avoid the Palestinian problem and exclude the Soviet Union.

Mr. Butros gave his views in an interview, as Philip C. Habib, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, prepared for a trip through the Middle East to renew U.S. efforts to contain the Iranian-Iraqi war, revive the West Bank autonomy talks and halt the bloodshed that has reduced Lebanon to chaos.

Although he expressed satisfaction that Lebanon's problems were mentioned specifically last week in a speech in Chicago by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Mr. Butros stressed the deep skepticism that has greeted Mr. Haig's pledge to intensify U.S. diplomacy. His willingness to speak out seemed designed to make sure Washington received word of his doubts.

Such doubts were increased by reports during the weekend that Mr. Habib would concentrate on trying to arrange a withdrawal of Palestinian artillery from the Israeli border, partial withdrawal of Syrian peacekeeping forces and reduction of Israeli overflights and military presence in southern Lebanon.

"I'm afraid it's too late," Mr. Butros said. "This kind of buying time and marginal arrangements are no longer enough. I'm afraid that would only be a fragile makeshift solution."

High Lebanese officials have voiced doubt privately that the Reagan administration has any new policy on Lebanon or the

**Spanish Socialists Still Would Seek NATO Referendum**

**BARCELONA** — The opposition Socialist Party remains committed to calling a referendum on Spain's remaining in NATO if it wins the 1983 elections, according to party leader Felipe Gonzalez Marquez.

Mr. Gonzalez, whose party scored a landslide win in a regional election in Andalusia last month, repeated his referendum pledge at a party meeting in Barcelona late Monday, a day after Spain formally joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Last fall, before the Cortes (parliament) voted to allow the government to join the alliance membership, the Socialists used the slogan "No to NATO Entry." Some observers had interpreted this as a sign that the Socialists would let Spain remain in the alliance once it had entered.

**Russia Condemns Entry**

**MOSCOW (AP)** — The Soviet Union has condemned Spain's entry into NATO.

Moody's commentary by Tass news agency said Spain's decision was "a step in the wrong direction."

Middle East despite Mr. Haig's statements. Their reserve reflects seven years of civil war and other hostilities that the United States has carefully steered clear of. In their eyes, the United States has failed to restrain Israel in its attacks on Palestine Liberation Organization targets on Lebanese soil.

U.S. determination to uphold the Camp David formula for Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank, coupled with the administration's desire to eclipse the Soviet Union in Middle East peacemaking, make the prospect of significant change extremely remote, Mr. Butros said.

**The Difficulties**

As he spoke in the Foreign Ministry building, submachine gun, heavy machine gun and rocket-propelled grenade fire crackled and boomed a quarter mile away.

Several Iraqi-backed leftist militias and armed Kurds were fighting with Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim gunmen on the edge of Beirut's Muslim quarters.

Although the clashes had little to do with Lebanon's many conflicts — reports indicated that they involved a personal vendetta — they dramatized the difficulties Mr. Butros was speaking of.

One difficulty is the refusal of the United States to deal directly with the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose 15,000 armed guerrillas are a major part of the Lebanese conflict. Washington pledged to Israel in 1975 that it would avoid dealing with the PLO until it recognizes the Jewish state and its right to exist.

Another, Mr. Butros said, is the absence of Soviet involvement in an effort to arrange peace among the three parties, two of which — Syria and the PLO — have close ties with Moscow. "The Soviet Union exists in the area, directly or through proxies or friends," he said. "Any solution cannot dodge a minimum of understanding between the two superpowers. Lacking this sort of understanding, it will be very difficult for the United States to do anything in the area."

**Marshall Islands, Washington Reach A Tentative Agreement on Self-Rule**

**WASHINGTON** — The Marshall Islands would move a step closer to self-government under a tentative agreement signed by representatives of the United States and the western Pacific islands, U.S. officials said.

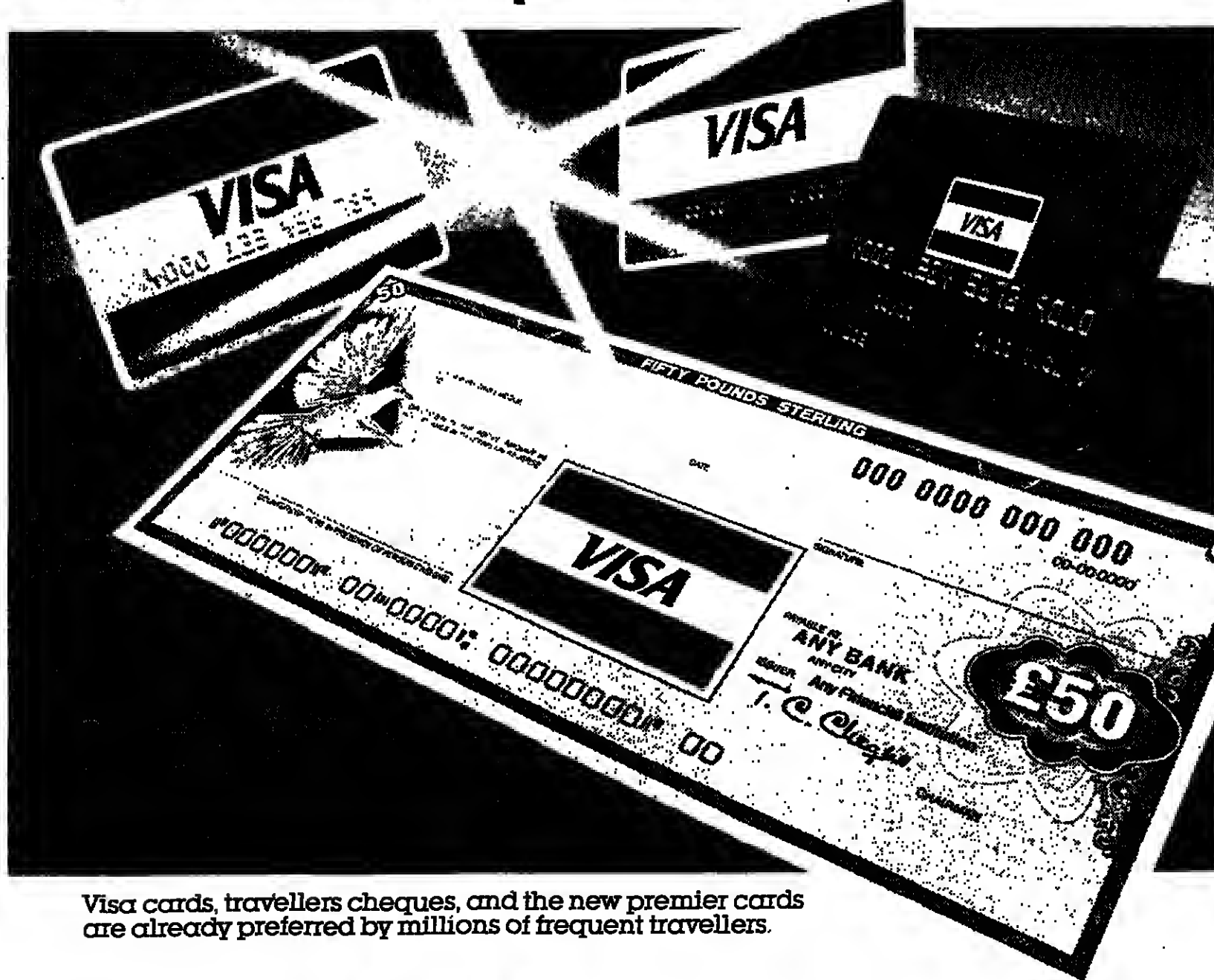
The agreement would grant the Marshalls full internal self-government and "very extensive foreign affairs authority," Richard Teare of the U.S. Office for Micronesian Status Negotiations said Monday.

The United States would continue to provide military protection for at least 15 years.

The agreement, signed in Honolulu Sunday by U.S. Ambassador Fred Zeder and President Amata Kabua of the Marshall Islands, crowned 13 years of talks.

It must be approved by Congress before it takes effect. The signatures on the agreement were the second step toward approval of the measure. The first step was its initialing by negotiators in 1980.

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- Visa is the fastest growing travellers cheque programme in the world, with a 20% share of the European market.



You can depend on Visa.

5:30 p.m. Fifth Avenue  
has a rendez-vous with  
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# Pan Am Recreates the Luxury of the China Clipper.



Pan Am invented airborne luxury.

It is difficult for us to imagine today the thrill of flying on the China Clipper from San Francisco back in 1935. The eighteen hours to Hawaii was considered a miracle, spanning the Pacific in three days impossible.

But all the passengers were well provided for by attentive stewards in specially designed uniforms.

The passengers dined from tables covered in linen. The plates were fine china and the silver was real.

Fresh food was taken on board in Honolulu and passengers chose between fresh pineapple and French pastries as the China Clipper chased the sun across the Pacific.

## The elegant tradition continues.

Fresh cold seafood. Champagne. The dilemma of such difficult decisions as having to choose between smooth pâté or the richly textured pâté de campagne.

You can experience Pan Am from Europe to all these U.S. cities.

New York
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Shrimp in mustard sauce. And this is before dinner.

The vegetables are crisp, the roast beef is precisely the way you want it, the fish is succulent, the wine flows endlessly, the fruit ripened to perfection, the cheeses imported,



## First Class. More space, more privacy, more comfort.

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Yes, First Class Service on Pan Am today is quite an experience.



## Pan Am's First Class seat may be the most comfortable in the sky.

The idea behind our Sleeperette® seat service is not new. The first one appeared in our Constellations in 1949 when it took 23 hours to fly between Europe and the U.S. And while the concept is not new its high level of comfort is.

There are enough angles in it to support whatever it is you wish to do—spread out and work, or stretch out and relax.

Should you be fortunate enough to experience this seat of seats, notice the smile that comes to your face as you settle into precisely the right position.

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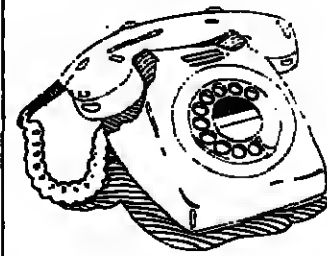
You will experience more space in First Class on every Pan Am widebody 747 and L1011. (And we have more widebodied jets than any other airline, by the way.) This is largely a function of the fact that we usually put fewer seats in the same amount of space as any of the other airlines.

The truth is, there is more space in and around our seat than anyone has been able to find any practical use for.

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# Pan Am. You Can't Beat the Experience.



## Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

هكذا من الأصل

(Continued on Page 10)



BUSINESS BRIEFS

Mercantile House to Buy U.S. Firm

LONDON — Mercantile House, a money brokerage, said Tuesday it had agreed to acquire Oppenheimer Holdings, a New York securities firm, for about \$91 million (\$163 million).

Mercantile said the agreement calls for the company to issue 6.2 million new Mercantile ordinary shares plus paying \$115.3 million in cash. Oppenheimer & Co., a private U.S. investment partnership, owns 80 percent of Oppenheimer Holdings. Electra Investment Trust of London holds 20 percent.

Malaysian Estates Pact Completed

LONDON — Malaysia and controlling shareholder Harrison & Crossfield have agreed on a plan to give Malaysia control of Harrison & Crossfield's 80.8 percent interest in Harrison & Crossfield's Malaysian Estates. The plan would transfer its tax residence to Malaysia.

Dassault Says Orders Strong

PARIS — Banno Vallieres, chairman of Dassault aircraft company, said Tuesday that his group has received orders worth 13 billion francs (\$2.1 billion) since Jan. 1 in spite of a fierce international competition.

Airbus Industrie Awaits Delta Word

NEW YORK — An order by Delta Airlines would be an "extremely important" factor in determining whether Airbus Industrie will produce the proposed Airbus A-320 jet but it is not essential to launching the project, Pierre Paillet, Airbus Senior Vice President, said Tuesday.

Alstom Plans 2-for-5 Rights Issue

PARIS — Alstom-Atlantique said Tuesday that it plans to raise its capital from 380.2 million francs (\$61.6 million) to 532.3 million francs through a rights issue of two new 70-franc nominal shares for five old ones.

Social Pulls Out of Fructose Project

BERKELEY, Calif. — Cetus Corn said Standard Oil of California had withdrawn from its joint project for the development of a commercial process for the production of fructose. Cetus said it will be entitled to all technology developed by the two companies. It said it plans to proceed with development of the technology.

Sohio Subsidiary Buying Pfandler

CLEVELAND — Standard Oil of Ohio announced Tuesday that one of its subsidiaries had agreed to purchase the world's largest manufacturer of industrial glass-lined equipment.

Austria's Economy Viewed With Uneasiness

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service  
VIENNA — In Austria, there have been no giant bankruptcies, like Belgium's Cockerill-Sambre Steel, or any controversial remedies, such as France's industrial nationalization plan. But beneath the surface of apparent tranquility, there is an undercurrent of concern this spring about the economy.

NYSE Prices Lose Ground

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Tuesday as investors became increasingly gloomy over the outlook for interest rates and the economy.

On Economic Uncertainty

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Credit Markets Also Continued

NEW YORK — Credit markets also continued to weaken because of an overall lack of support for the market, dealers said.

Only Bright Spot to the Stock

NEW YORK — The only bright spot to the stock market was the takeover battle between Mesa Petroleum and Cities Service.

Analysts Said that if Interest

NEW YORK — Analysts said that if interest rates remain high an economic recovery will be further delayed and corporate profits could continue under pressure through the third quarter.

Dealers said that federal funds

NEW YORK — Dealers said that federal funds remained firm at 13 percent Tuesday.

Life in Private Sector To Challenge BNOC

GLASGOW — The setting was a modern meeting room in an equally modern office building here, and the agenda was a discussion with reports of last year's results of the British National Oil Corp., just the sort of news conference that usually follows an annual meeting. But for the moment, BNOC has no shareholders and, hence, no annual meeting.

At the time the 51-percent interest is sold, a new company,

BRITOL, will be formed to conduct the exploration, development and production now in the hands of BNOC. Mr. Shelbourne is expected to become chairman of Britol.

Italian Group Cancels Wage Indexing

ROME — Confindustria, the association of Italian private industry, Tuesday announced the cancellation of its 1975 accord with unions on wage indexing, long denounced by the government as a major factor fueling Italy's double-digit inflation.

ing to bring the inflation rate

LONDON — The U.S. dollar was stronger against most major currencies Tuesday, after a morning dominated by rumors that the French franc would soon be devalued within the European Monetary System, dealers said.

But the British pound, still isolated

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SIEMENS

Expiration of the Warrants Issued in 1972

We wish to point out that the Warrants issued with the 5 1/2% DM-debentures of 1972, due 1982, will expire on August 31, 1982.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION

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COMMODITY ACCOUNT

EQUITY ON:

JANUARY 1, 1982

\$100,000.00

MAY 27, 1982

\$74,730.60

after all charges

EQUITY ON:

JANUARY 1, 1981

\$100,000.00

DECEMBER 31, 1981

\$237,214.03

1981 Performance +137%

OVER \$4,000,000.00

UNDER MANAGEMENT

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Frazier or Ian Somerville, TAPMAN:

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Deutsche Bank Berlin AG

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Bank für Handel und Industrie AG

Bayrische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank AG

Bayrische Landesbank Girozentrale

Bayerische Vereinsbank AG

Berliner Bank AG

Berliner Commerzbank AG

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Commerzbank AG

Deutsche Bank Saar AG

Deutscher Genossenschaftsbank

Dresdener Bank AG

Hamburgische Landesbank - Girozentrale -

Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale -

Merck, Finck & Co.

Metalbank GmbH

Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

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Thinkaus & Burkhardt

Vareins- und Westbank AG

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Receiving agents in Switzerland are the following banks:

Union Bank of Switzerland

Crédit Suisse

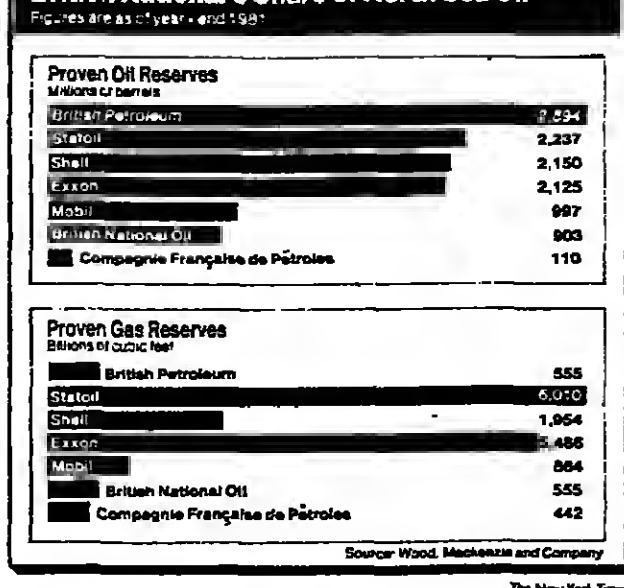
Commerzbank AG

Deutsche Bank

Receiving agent in Paris is:

Crédit Lyonnais

British National's Share of North Sea Oil



Oppenheimer Sets Retirement in '83

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# U.S. Industry Beginning to Get a Boost From Reagan Arms Buildup

By Winston Williams  
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — The first ripples of the Reagan administration's military buildup are reaching the nation's factories.

At the huge Northrop Defense Systems plant in Rolling Meadows, Ill., for example, the company has doubled its manufacturing space in the last two years. It has spent millions of dollars on new equipment, its sales have grown by 26 percent, to 2,500.

Significantly, however, the growth in employment at Northrop and at other military plants has slowed, except for engineers and other technical personnel, and it is not expected to pick up again for eight to 10 months. In other ways, too, the full impact of the \$150-billion, five-year buildup will not be felt for some time.

The days of Rosie the Riveter of World War II just aren't the same any more," said Dan Pennie, vice president of Boeing Aero-

tary buildings have provided for the economy.

Opponents of large military budgets have often complained that arms spending creates jobs. They also argue that large budgets are inflationary because they push up the prices of critical raw materials and skilled labor while creating shortages and bottlenecks. Some critics argue, also, that arms spending "crowds out" investment in commercial production.

However, because of the current deep recession, including sharp contractions in the commercial shipbuilding and aerospace industries, many of these fears have faded. Indeed, prime contractors and subcontractors are burdened with excess capacity. Waiting per-

ods for once-scarce parts, such as landing gears and computer chips, have gotten significantly shorter. And price increases are moderating, although the inflation rate for weapons systems is still two to three percentage points higher than the broader price indexes.

But the rising military expenditures, analysts believe, will have only a slight effect on the unemployment rate. The Pentagon expects the military-related industries to add about 350,000 workers by 1984, bringing contractor employment to 2.86 million. About a million related jobs would be created by what economists call the "multiplier effect."

Several factors are expected to retard any surge in employment. The investment of hundreds of

millions of dollars in state-of-the-art production equipment has reduced the need for production workers. And a large portion of the military spending plan is earmarked for new systems, such as the B-1 bomber and the MX missile, which at first require technical, professional and managerial personnel rather than production workers.

McDonnell Douglas, the largest U.S. arms contractor, does not expect any significant employment increases until 1984. General Dynamics, with a \$13-billion backlog of military contracts, sees a rise in employment of just 10 percent in the next few months. Boeing says its military-related employment is "increasing somewhat."

At Tenneco's Newport News

Shipbuilding division in Virginia, the Navy's largest contractor, employment is down slightly from 1981. Officials do not expect it to return to the level of 28,000 reached in the early 1970s.

"There's a lot of money in the pipeline, but the impact hasn't been felt yet," said Edward A. Swoboda, a military analyst in the Congressional Budget Office. "It won't be until 1984 or 1985 before we see any surge in employment."

Outlays for military hardware are surging now, however. In this fiscal year, expenditures will increase by 17 percent, to \$41.3 billion. Next year, procurement outlays will grow 30 percent more, to \$55.1 billion, according to Bache Halsey Stuart Shields. Appropriations are rising at an even faster

pace, and the backlog of authorized but unfinished weapons projects is valued at nearly \$100 billion.

Changing trends in manufacturing also will limit jobs. Over the last decade, military contractors have been affected by the same economic forces that have eliminated jobs in other industries. Work is growing more technical, limiting the demand for production jobs, and large investments are being made in labor-saving machinery to increase productivity. All the major contractors are experimenting with robotics and computer-aided manufacturing.

With an embarrassing history of cost overruns and charges of waste and mismanagement, military contractors have turned to improving

productivity and holding down costs. They say the new dedication to efficiency and the slack in the industrial markets make this a good time for the government to buy hardware.

## Excess Capacity

The prime contractors say they have excess capacity for building planes and ships and that the higher production schedules of the next few years will not tax their resources.

McDonnell Douglas will build 12 fighters a month over the next several months, but the company says it has capacity for five times that rate. General Dynamics, which will build between 10 and 15 fighters a month, has the capacity for 40 a month.

**Gold Markets** June 1

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
London	222.65	219.25	219.25
Paris (1981 gold)	374.10	374.10	374.10
Zurich	222.65	219.25	219.25
London	219.25	219.25	219.25
New York	219.25	219.25	219.25

Official figures for London, Paris and Zurich. London and Zurich prices for June 1, 1982. New York prices for June 1, 1982.

**Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)**

	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
300	17.00-20.00	22.50-24.50	31.00-34.00
350	17.00-20.00	22.50-24.50	31.00-34.00
400	17.00-20.00	22.50-24.50	31.00-34.00
450	17.00-20.00	22.50-24.50	31.00-34.00

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## 2 French Banks Reportedly Plan Issues of Notes

LONDON — Two French banks, Crédit Lyonnais and Crédit de Nord, plan to issue floating-rate notes, bond market sources said Tuesday.

Crédit Lyonnais is issuing a \$300-million, 12-year floating-rate note at 14 percent above the London interbank offered rate, they said. Holders can redeem the bonds after seven years at par.

Crédit de Nord is issuing a \$50-million, 10-year floating-rate note through Credit Suisse-First Boston, the sources said. The notes carry a margin of 14-point above the mean of six-month London interbank bid and offered rates and can be redeemed by holders after seven years.

In Frankfurt, lead manager Dresdner Bank said Phillips Glaciemfabriken is raising 100 million Deutsche marks through a 10-year Eurobond with a coupon of 8 1/2 percent. The price will be set Monday.

## BNOC Set to Face Private Future

(Continued from Page 9)

it is expected to become the first company in two years to file plans to develop a new field, called Clyde.

At the same time, in recognition of the uncertain prospects, BNOC has begun to branch out to places as remote as Indonesia. The company has also been drilling in Dubai in partnership with Atlantic Richfield of the United States, and recently reported a discovery there. BNOC is also seeking to drill in Irish, Danish and French areas.

And in what may prove to be its most ambitious diversification, the company plans to begin exploration in the United States, which Mr. Shelbourne, a former banker, called "quite attractive."

### Sights on U.S.

"We can't wait around for the North Sea to run out," he said in a recent interview. "The United States is in our sights for '83."

The big question is whether BNOC, which enjoyed special prerogatives until Mrs. Thatcher came to power in 1979, will be able to compete. In an industry dominated by 50-year-old giants, Britoil will be a decided newcomer. And thus far, it has had the advantage of substantial reserves transferred to it at its creation. In addition,

until recently, it had preference in winning new exploration rights.

"Broadly speaking, BNOC always had more acreage and prospects than it had people to handle them," one analyst said.

Analysts are awaiting the planned stock issue with considerable caution. Their estimates of the company's value have dropped as prices for North Sea oil have declined, and at the moment, most believe the company as a whole is worth about £1.6 billion. That price covers equity interests in seven producing North Sea fields, interests in two fields under development and a substantial number of significant discoveries.

The decline in the estimated value of the company's shares is another argument that the Labor Party has put forward against the sale, saying that if a sale must take place, this is a poor moment.

BNOC's production at the end of 1981 was running at 142,000 barrels a day, 7 percent of total North Sea production. "So far, it's all North Sea with a bit of the rest," said Anthony Bellingham, an analyst with Phillips & Drew, a brokerage house. "BNOC will now have to gear up for something they've never done."

One thing that the new Britoil will stay away from is the downstream part of the oil business — refineries, gasoline stations and the

like. "Absolutely," Mr. Shelbourne said firmly. "You can't make money there. At best, they make it two years out of five."

Less attention has been paid to the fate of the trading arm, which will lose the cushion of profit from oil production and will have to live by its wits.

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

**Canada**

	1981	1980
Royal Bank of Canada		
1st Quarter	1982	1981
Revenue	85.3	76.5
Profits	6.92	1.25
1st Half	1982	1981
Revenue	144.0	143.9
Profits	1.80	2.98

**Japan**

	1981	1980
Mitsubishi Metal		
Year	301,740	277,590
Revenue	2,030	1,690
Profits		
Mitsui Mining & Smelting		
Year	257,660	272,810
Revenue	5,500	1,370
Profits		
Sumitomo Metal Mining		
Year	296,540	285,780
Revenue	2,130	4,850
Profits		

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE



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<b>EKO Hypotheken- und Handelsbank</b>	<b>Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez,</b>
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June 1, 1982

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May 20, 1982







## Tuesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid 16 preceding 13 months. e—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. f—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. g—Declared or paid this year, on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. h—New issue. i—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. j—Paid in stock in preceding 13 months. estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

1—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

ci—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

wi—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 22 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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# Honeywell



### 1981 Results

At the annual general meeting on April 28, 1982, chaired by Michel Freyche, Chairman of the Bank, assisted by Albert Bouvier, General Manager, 8FCE's shareholders heard the reports of the Board of Directors and of the auditors, and approved the year-end-1981 balance sheet and income statement as well as the recommended appropriation of the year's results.

● Total consolidated assets of the bank at December 31, 1981 stood at F 188.8 billion, an advance of 18.2% in comparison to 1980 and four points higher than the 1980 increase recorded in 1979.

Aggregate banking uses and loans to customers rose by F 11,099,000,000 to F 50.2 billion, 27.7% higher than the figure of 1980. Loans to customers were 14.8% higher with a percentage of operations in foreign currencies climbing from 28.3 to 31.9%. Financing of short, medium and long term exports requiring BFCE intervention expanded by F 16,365 million to F 122.5 billion marking an increase of 15.4%. Taking into account the portion of such credits included off balance sheet as commitments, the whole increase was 21.4% of which 13.8% can be attributed to the short term, 19.3% to the medium term and 36.2% to the long term. The increase is attributable

primarily to purchaser credits, due to a sharp upturn in capital goods contracts which began last year.

• The income statement reflects gross operating income 20.5% above the preceding year. While French franc credit market operations were adversely affected by credit restrictions and deteriorating refinancing conditions on the money market, the foreign currency operations benefitted from the dollar's rise and the growing contribution of the foreign branches. Signature and service transactions also continued to show satisfactory progress.

After the customary provisions including F 7,000,000 for the profit-sharing plan, F 29,000,000 for income taxes and substantially higher appropriation for operating provisions in respect of worsening general economic conditions and the financial situation of certain countries, the net profit was F 56,539,000 down 6.5% from the previous year. A dividend was declared at the rate of 7.5% plus tax credit, as in 1980, and taking into account the legal reserve reached its maximum last year; F 12,400,000 million were appropriated to the general reserve as against F 7,000,000 in 1980.

# BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR

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## SPORTS

## Puleo Pitches Mets to 10-4 Victory

NEW YORK — Charlie Puleo pitched six hits and struck out 10 in seven innings and catcher John Pate drove in three runs, enabling the New York Mets to spoil the return of Atlanta Manager Joe Torre by defeating the Braves, 10-4, here Monday. It marked Torre's first appearance at Shea Stadium since he was fired last season after five years as New York's manager. Puleo, who had missed his last

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

**Expos 10, Astros 6**  
In St. Louis, Ozzie Smith, Willie McGee, and Tito Landrum drove in two runs apiece in a 10-run fourth inning as the Cardinals overpowered San Francisco, 11-6. St. Louis sent 15 batters to the plate in the fourth, pounding out nine hits against three pitchers and taking advantage of two walks and two errors.

## Expos 10, Astros 6

In Montreal, Tim Wallach hit a pair of two-run home runs in support of Charlie Lea's four-hitter as the Expos trounced Houston, 10-0. Lea (4-2) ran his streak of scoreless consecutive innings to 26.

## Phillies 5, Reds 4

In Philadelphia, a throwing error by third baseman Johnny Bench on Manny Trillo's grounder with two out in the 15th lifted the Phillies past Cincinnati, 5-4, in a game marred by a bench-clearing brawl. The fight came in the seventh, when Ron Reed drilled Cincinnati starter Mario Soto with a pitch. Soto earlier had hit Mike Schmidt and Bob Dernier with pitches. The Reds blew a 4-0 lead in the ninth.

## Orioles 8, Rangers 7

In the American League, in Baltimore, Cal Ripken and Lenn Sakata executed a double steal — Ripken scoring on the play — to break a sixth-inning tie and the Orioles withstood a four-run rally in the ninth to beat Texas, 8-7.

## Tigers 4, Angels 3

In Anaheim, Calif., pinch hitter Jerry Turner's run-scoring single capped a three-run ninth as Detroit edged California, 4-3. With

two out and the bases empty, Richie Hebner and Larry Herndon singled before Doug Corbett (1-3) loaded the bases by walking Lance Parrish on a 3-and-2 pitch. Lou Whitaker's single to right scored Hebner and Herndon, tying the score, and Turner hit up the middle drove in Parrish.

## Red Sox 5, A's 2

In Oakland, Calif., Rick Miller hit a grand-slam home run and Bob Ojeda and Bob Stanley combined on a five-hitter to pace Boston's 5-2 victory over the A's.

## Indians 9, Twins 4

In Cleveland, Voo Hayes drove in five runs with a three-run homer, a bases-loaded walk and a double, and Andre Thornton contributed a two-run home run to power the Indians to a 9-4 rout of Minnesota.

## Blue Jays 5, Yankees 4

In Toronto, Rance Mulliniks drove in three runs with two doubles to back the combined six-hit pitching of Dave Stieb and Joey McLaughlin as the Blue Jays beat New York, 5-4. Stieb (4-5), went 6½ innings, allowing three hits and two runs.

## Royals 11, White Sox 4

In Kansas City, Mo., Willie Wilson and John Wathan had three hits apiece to pace an 11-hit attack as the Royals battered Chicago, 11-4. Kansas City put together back-to-back five-run innings in the fifth and sixth in handing the White Sox their fourth loss in a row.

## Mariners 5, Brewers 4

In Seattle, Bruce Bochte singled home the tying run in the ninth and Paul Sena hit a two-run homer in the 11th to lift the Mariners past Milwaukee, 5-4.

## Cincinnati 10, Phillies 4

In Philadelphia, pinch hitter Jerry Turner's run-scoring single capped a three-run ninth as Detroit edged California, 4-3. With

## Cincinnati 10, Phillies 4

In Pittsburgh, Mike Scioscia, who had a bases-empty homer in the second, and pinch hitter Ken Landrean each hit eighth-inning sacrifice flies to break a 3-3 tie, and Los Angeles went on to down the Pirates, 5-4. The victory went

## Cincinnati 10, Phillies 4

Cincinnati pitcher Mario Soto was pulled away from Phillie Phanatic's home run during a seventh-inning melee Monday night in Philadelphia. Soto, who had just been hit by a pitch from Ron Reed, had earlier plunked Schmidt and Bob Dernier. "There is a time when retaliation is needed," Reed said later. "I decided I was going to get him." Reed, Soto and Cincinnati shortstop Dave Concepcion, who scrapped briefly with Reed in the brawl, were thrown out of the game.

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Mats Wilander  
Gerulaitis found the backhand a little too flexible.

## Wilander Is French Semifinalist; Mandlikova Beats Austin in 3 Sets

By Nick Squire  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Mats Wilander made a case for fundamentals over finesse Tuesday — even if Tracy Austin failed — as he upset Vitas Gerulaitis, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, to reach the semifinals of the French Open tennis championships. His opponent will be José-Luis Clerc, the third-seeded Argentine who beat Peter McNamara, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

Austin lost when Hana Mandlikova overcame her nervousness and pulled enough shots from her seemingly limitless repertoire to win, 7-6, 6-7, 7-2. Mandlikova, a 20-year Czech and the defending champion here, had squandered two match points in the second set.

In the semifinals, she will play Martina Navratilova, who put an end to Zina Garrison's success, 6-3, 6-2. Garrison, playing in first tournament as a pro, had upset two seeds to reach the quarterfinals.

Wilander, the 17-year-old Swede who bounced Ivan Lendl on Sunday, used his steady baseline game to prove the first rule of tennis: Get the ball back.

Gerulaitis, the No. 5 seed, was his usual aggressive self, serving and volleying well. He was beaten largely because of Wilander's ability to meet those volleys with potent passing shots.

"I played the percentages, but it didn't work," said Gerulaitis, who beat Wilander earlier this year in Brussels. "He played about the same today, but the court helped him here. He played a good, solid match."

Gerulaitis said he was particularly impressed with Wilander's backhand. "The way he rallies with it shows it's a little more flexible than his forehand."

In Gerulaitis, ranked ninth in the world, Wilander had an opponent far different from Lendl, who stays back for the long rallies. "If my passing shots had not worked today," Wilander said, "it would have been difficult."

Wilander, the 1981 French junior champion, said he expected to play Clerc as he did Lendl. "I think it will be the same kind of game," he said.

Mandlikova, ranked fifth in the world and seeded fifth here, served for the match twice at 6-5 in the second set. She lost the first match point by backhanding into the net and the second by double-faulting, but kept the game alive by delivering two aces after Austin had twice

taken the advantage. She lost the game by sending a forehand too long, and then dropped the tiebreaker, 7-2.

"I had been close to beating Tracy before," Mandlikova said, recalling how she had taken the first set, 6-1, two years ago at Eastbourne, England. "Maybe that's why I was so nervous."

Austin, who had defeated Mandlikova eight times previously, has said that the hardest part of coming back to tennis after more than four months without a tournament was the mental conditioning.

And although Mandlikova was sharp in the final set, Austin's uncharacteristic errors indicated a lack of brainpower.

"I don't think I concentrated too well," Austin acknowledged. "But what was to be expected after the layoff. I made a lot of errors, but just playing this tournament will help me."

Predictably, the match was a contest of Mandlikova's magic — her chips, slices, drop shots and other surprises — against Austin's ability to track down the ball and wait for an error from the other side.

"She tries for such low-percentage shots," Austin remarked. "She's going to miss some of them, but she's going to make some, too."

Austin said, however, that she would not bet on Mandlikova's winning the tournament again, explaining that the task of getting past Navratilova and then either Andrea Jaeger or Chris Evert Lloyd in the final would probably be too much for her. Mandlikova, too, missed much of the winter circuit with an injury.

If peer assessment is reliable, it is worth noting that Evert was saying much the same thing the other day. "Martina's mentally stronger," she said. "I would be surprised if Hana made the final. I think she has lost a lot of confidence because she has lost a lot of matches lately. I don't think she believes she can win this tournament."

More confident is Clerc, whose victory over McNamara put him in the semifinals for the second straight year. Playing what was probably his best match in weeks, the No. 3 seed dominated his Australian opponent from the outset. He kept McNamara on the defensive, and afforded him little opportunity to come to the forecourt and go for the point.

"I was well prepared for the match because I played him many times," said Clerc, who was not so well prepared in the first round, when he was taken to five sets by a French junior player.

McNamara said he was not tired physically but might have been a little mentally drained. It was understandable. To reach the quarterfinals, he had to defeat Henri Leconte, the 1980 French junior champion, and then Harold Solomon, Tommy Splick and Andre Gomer. Each of these matches went at least four sets.

McNamara said he was frustrated at not being able to pressure Clerc early enough to bother him. "He's only going to hit the ball hard if you let him," said the Australian of the Argentine who heat him.

They argue. They seem to put payment before honor. And they are led by a president who nervously toys with the careers of short-lived team coaches. But they have Bruno Pezzey, among the best defensive organizers in the world. They have Herbert Probska and Kurt Jara creating in midfield. They have Walter Schachner and Hans Krankl scoring quality goals.

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## World Cup: The Buildup as Time Winds Down

By Rob Hughes  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Unless you are reading this in some remote mud hut, igloo or desert tent, it will not have escaped your notice that the World Cup begins June 13. The pulse is already racing.

From all corners of the globe, 24 finalists and thousands of tourists have begun pouring into Spain, poor Spain. The host is, despite 18 years' preparation, unprepared. Her administrators bicker, her

## SOCCER SCENE

government threatens intervention, her renowned capacity for mud-dredging improvisation will be stretched to the limit.

It isn't all Spain's fault. The idea of sport as the bridge between peoples of diverse cultures and creeds is remote in soccer. The players are sequestered in separate, heavily guarded camps. Their militia keep out terrorists who might kidnap, fans who might pester, opponents who might spite. So they meet only on the field.

They contest 52 matches in 14 venues, and they have just one thing in common: Each player is a human fish being magnified inside the television bowl into which a billion viewers will be peering.

If the soccer is allowed center stage, we shall see, now that the tournament has expanded to embrace two dozen finalists, a huge disparity in skill.

Many observers sourly interpret that as a downgrading of standards, but the romantics among us look for ood blood, for the invig-

orating element of surprise from such nations as Cameroon and El Salvador.

Still, the heavyweights of this World Cup — Brazil, West Germany, Brazil, the Soviet Union and perhaps Spain, with her own passionate support — will be playing a higher game of tactical doublethink. They have, if they dare to give them licence, players who can perform with indelible style. Those players are the gods of nations which, from Italy to Honduras, from England to Chile, look to soccer as a way of uplifting bored lives.

Yet over and above whatever problems lie inside each camp's walls, the organizers have to hope and pray that certain teams avoid each other.

You may recall the machinery of last winter's World Cup "draw" — a charade that exposed the heavy hand of politics. That event, televised live, was a computerized effort to keep apart those nations whose meeting in friendly rivalry is considered unthinkable — such nations as the Soviet Union and Chile, for example.

Once the tampering had been achieved so overtly, it had seemed everyone was moderately satisfied.

## Ruled Out, for Now

But the world's instability is not chiding to the thrust of Grzegorz Lato and Andrzej Szarmach, who spearheaded the '74 squad. But the key man is midfielder Zbigniew Boniek, a dynamic player who will have the uneasy task of leading the side of a repressed nation against

the thought of them (or their supporters) actually meeting.

The first phase rules that out, so everyone will arrive tensely hopeful that such confrontation will be avoided. But it lurks in the background, ostensibly the best 24 of 150 nations, are split into six groups for Round 1. A preview today of two of the groups:

Group 1: Italy, Poland, Peru and Cameroon.

Integrating, my dear Watson, Italy and Poland, expected to win the two qualifying places, are torn with inner conflict. Peru and Cameroon are outsiders happy to encourage publicists who talk darkly of voodoo.

Italy and Poland meet in the group's first match on June 14. I expect a cautious draw between nations whose cup game in 1974 left rumors of attempted Italian bribes in the air.

Dino Zoff, at 40, remains a masterful goalie. Italy relies on him, as much as on Giancarlo Antognoni, the creator now recovered from a fractured skull, and goalkeeper Paolo Rossi, conveniently restored after another bribery scandal. The nation's fixation with Rossi, and the burden he carries, has doubled with the loss of the injured Roberto Betegga.

Poland, of course, has built a powerful team, albeit one still clinging to the thrust of Grzegorz Lato and Andrzej Szarmach, who spearheaded the '74 squad. But the key man is midfielder Zbigniew Boniek, a dynamic player who will have the uneasy task of leading the side of a repressed nation against

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### *Used Congressmen*

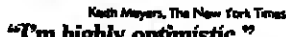
I'd never dream of buying a used car though. I've always classi-

I think Coogress understood the importance of protecting our an-  
cient frauds when it voted down  
the restrictions on used-car deal-  
ers. Of course the campaign gifts  
from the used-car folks probably  
didn't hurt, either. It helped re-  
mind both parties how much they  
ad in common.

## The Life and Works of a 'Plain Lady'

In 1945 she joined the UN Relief and Rehabilitation Adminis-

able to seeing the country through the eyes of a refugee who would give anything to live here."



we came back after the recessive, and all our recommendations for the care of the aged,

of concentration camps. A human being has a resiliency that ought not be underestimated."

asked you?" The student, who asked not to be identified, complained to Harvard officials. She also questioned the grade of C she

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## Row at Rome Opera

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